LORE OF FISH BAIT.

A Subject of Deep Interest to the Angler.

MANY THINGS HE SHOULD KNOW.

Caprices of the Fishes and Their Appetites.

Variety of Knowledge of Balt and Weather and Local Conditions Required to

biting. The power of the true-born ang is shown in his ability to catch them-so of them-whether they are biting or n To do this he must know the chara istics of the fish, the characteristics of stream and the weather and the chars istics of bait. To know bait, which car. with it the knowledge of how and whe

to use bait, almost makes the angler. Nobody ever gets any nearer to an under standing of the whims of fish than to know that the whims exist. It is within the exbass will break their backs for minnows and on the next day the same bass in the but there never lived an ichthyologist wise enough to do more than guess why this

The true-born angler demonstrates his skill by keeping his mouth shut, finding out what the fish want and raking them in, while imitation anglers above and below him are perspiring, swearing and getting nothing. And let no fellow imbue his mind with the brown stained pages of Walton and imagine that fishing is all calm philosophy, contemplation and absorption of the beauties of animate and instimate nature There is a lot of hard work and swearing in it almost as much swearing as in golf. The true-born angler will know, for in-

stance, that there are certain seasons in certain baits are of no use at all. Past years we taught him that it is along in the heat of August, when the fish are lying deep, early in spring angle-worms will often prove effective when all else is worthless. that the minnow which swims a vard or two deep is of finer flesh and better flavor and more vivacity and vigor than the topbut when he has learned these things he s only completing his apprenticeship.

The true-born angler appreciates and unwhere to get them, but he must also know baits which it is wise to substitute for them. he must be able in a manner to create or

killing when every known lure fails. Of this order was the first man who thought to use a strip of white bacon fat simulating

failed him; doubtless he reasoned that as bacon fat was white it might be made to look like a small fish when travelling through the water; doubtless he reasoned that as deer will go for miles through the woods to lick salty earth, fish also sometimes need. now would like, a taste of salt. The result this reasoning was a full basket of green or black beauties and information generously transmitted to his rivals. Of this order, too, was the inventor of

the metal spoon, which whirls through the water and decoys swimmers to their ruin. Doubtless he began with a plece of tin, and a thousand artificial lures have grown out of his experiment. For it is established that there are days

when bass will disdain all forms of food whatever and will strike only at decelving metal. They will even disdain the metal if a bit of genuine food be attached to it. Putting aside all the manufactured deceptions with which fish are taken, there are some men who know natural baits thorbetween the covers of any book or ever will be, because there are a great variety of living things which base and trout like. and to be acquainted with these things is to have wide learnings of insects and small creatures which live in and out of the

A man may put in two months of a year In acquiring mastery of the great division of grasshoppers and at the end be far from complete. Many people go upon the streams with expensive tackle who have no knowledge of how valuable the grasshoppers are, much less of how and where how to impale them Green from are said to be better than

Green from are said to be better than brown, which is probably pure factelism, but it is certain that Irrown grasshoppers are better than gress and the reason of it is that green grasshoppers when they flutter upon the water or just above it look much like leaves and so are little apt to attract the fish unless it be close enough to distinguish the legs and wings.

Above price is the fat grasshopper an inch and a half long which has a duli brown back and yellowish helly, with reddish much showing when its wings aren. More

inch and a half long which has a dull brown back and yellowish belly, with reddish spots showing when its wings open. More than once the credit of and fame of the true-born angler has been rescued from peril by two or three of these godsends enight under an old straw hat after a breathless chase in a nearby meador.

of the wings and let down gently from some bluff above a dark pool, the angler mean while securely hidden, and as they touched the water and their philosis bazzed there came a savage upward rush from far below and the cleft water formed. when the heat piunges downward shafts and the cleads drones on the back, in those

and the clearin drones on the bark, in those we first golden weeks of August, the nonth clien the French Republicans called Fruedor, the grasshapper's the thing.

There is the field mouse now. On days chen all is lest say house the field mouse cause if the decay the oldest, higgest and wisest it flass or trait locause it is deligious, threats the cyes of every denizen of the local from the turde under the decayed of on the bottom to the little minnow wimming close to bank, and is easily overlaten.

l over the surface. There hever was a field mouse yet on any There never was a field mouse yet on acy sort of day which safely made the passage of a treat pool and invariably the fish which takes the hook will be one of the largest and most savage of its kind. This fish evens to say to its smaller follows: "Stand back! Minnows and frogs are good enough for you when I am not hungry, but this tidbit release."

There are men, fat and gray, who when they hear the call of the jocund woods leave their sons and sons-in-law to run the business and go after the fishes from early May until late October. These are the men who was a constant of the carried batts and until ate October. These are the men who find out things about natural baits and sometimes keep them secret until they are betrayed by accident. Fat and gray as they are, they have been

Fat and gray as they are, they have been known on fruitiess days in nascent June to climb tall trees and risk their necks far out on limbs exploring squtrrel nests. The two-inch squirrel is almost as good as the field mouse. All fish which see it know that it has no business in the water, and believe that it has fallen in through mischance

and will get out unless stopped.

A light dipnet with a free-foot cane handle is just as good a butterly net as ever was made and the true-born angler knows how to use it. Many butterflies and moths are acceptive both to trout and bass and will use them to strike when coarse foods

dipnet is good for grasshoppers is also good for the small green tree which will sometimes act well when ater-frogs are worthless. The are certain stones along the banks out fault and others which have nothered them. The helgramite is an analby, but is not so good as some forms. e are flat stones, too, which lie half

e are flat stones, too, which he had half out of the water, and they are g places for crayfish. The appetite base for crayfish is fluctuating. For each they will refuse to take the ish and then there will come a day they are eager for nothing else.

ne bass is used to seeing the miniature oster and to catching and eating it when darting backward facilitating this opera-in, and it should be hooked so that the il may be attached without hindrance

white grubs from rotting logs, Larve, white grues from rotting accounts from leaves and tree trunks, large ies, mosquito hawks, mussels and various inds of fish flesh have their uses. Each good in a certain water at a certain time. Dead trunks in the pine slashings contain white horn-billed grubs called sawers, and often bass and trout will take the certain trunks are posed conwhen earth worms are nosed con-

rously aside. In most of the lakes of the hard repair and is ender perch like an immature base a build, which has scarlet fins. If the two ear ventral fins be taken of, leaving a trip of white skin two inches long attached to them, they will prove a killing self for base on some afternoons when nothing also saving to avail.

ing else seems to avail.

Occasions are rare when fish will bite at nothing at all. It is the province of the angler to keep trying them with all of the things within his knowledge, and if he has things within his knowledge, and if he has
the learning and patience and industry,
the chances are that he will fill his creel
while other men go fishless to bed.
Even in the manner of attaching natural
baits there is a distinct art. Almost as
much depends upon this as upon the manner of casting or still fishing.
The bait should in all instances be fastened
so that it will present a natural appearance

The balt should in all instances be fastened so that it will present a natural appearance when in the water, and its appearance in water is often the reverse of its appearance in air. Things which swim, such as minnows and frogs, should be permitted to swim, and for this purpose should be, so far as is possible, left unhampered. There are men who hook frogs through the legs and minnows through the tail, but the act is a confession of their lack of skill.

Old boys remember that when they were

Old boys remember that when they were young boys they were exceedingly careful in the manner of fastening their earthworms. They took one worm and strung it upon the hook, covering the hook from point to eyelet, being cautious not to expose a speck of the metal else the charm was broken. Then they spat upon the lure and lowered it into the brook.

They want to know why this is not done now. The answer is that it is done—by small boys with trousers rolled up and legs brown to the knees, just as it used to be done. The boys who have grown up

he done. The boys who have grown up and got grizzled, with hair upon their temples thinned from much rubbing with the world, when they use angleworms at all, use them in bunches, string half a dozen of them on the hook, leaving point and barb exposed, not splitting at all, and so catching trout and bass sometimes when every lure and fly in the box has proved worthless.

greatest of all baits, the stradiest, the one which is responsible for most fish year in and out, fish of all kinds, sizes and tempers the humble worm which, as Darwin has aid, is good for more things than to add

JACKFISH OF THE SOUTH. Their Came Qualities and the Tiny Stream They Are Found In.

In general the fresh-water fish of the South are not so game as those of the North's colder waters, and they are not nearly of so many varieties. In sea fish the lower waters have all the best of it.

The rivers, creeks and lakes contain no trout below the Virginian, Alabaman and Georgian mountains; there are no pike, muskationge or great pickerel; the only hass are the large-mouthed Oswego variety and striped bass, called barfish These, while of pleasant flavor and attaining a fair size, are never particularly

The far South has one fish, however, which is an able fighter, requires good angling and is a gory to the table. That is the jackfish.

It is really a small pickerel, seldom attaining a greater weight than three pounds, with long, siender body and several sets of handsome teeth. It is snouted like the lligator gar and, like that predactous ruffian, eats any live swimmer it is big enough to whip.

It is, because of its long nose and light draught, death on minnows, which find it hard to get close enough to bank for safety. It also pokes its lethal head under stumps and roots for perch, and altogether manages to have a fat time of it, getting more to eat in proportion to its size than any other entzen of the waters.

It is never found in the waters of the lowlands, but prefers the creeks and larger streams of the pine woods hills. These streams are always swift, cool and beau-tifully clear, and the Jackfish is therefore. It is not to be expected that the black base lean and healthy.

clean and healthy.

It strikes reachly at any lure which is good for bass, and fights much harder, as well as being more difficult to fasten because of the bon. Bining to its mouth. It is a maxim with Southern febermen that the jack must be got out of the water in the shortest possible time, else it will get away, being peculiarly expert in getting the hook out.

It possesses great power, and unless

It possesses great power, and unless lifted from its element by a rapid tour deferce will tear itself from the barb. It is bass or trout and they value them accordingly. This little animal may be found bottom and either rubbing the hook against and captured by him who knows how and sand and pebbles or twisting the line about

The jack is about the only one of the of some old tree. In going down the corn rows, if the grass be specially theck and tangled by a stalk, it will be well to examine it.

When the mouse is started it will show much less activity than the house mouse, will rin only a little way and may stop in the open. Its small faculties seem to be paralyzed by fright and it may be picked up with the hand.

If the hook be put lightly through the

run from far up in the hills. These are often not more than a yard wide, sometimes less, and in pursuit of minnows the sack will go up them until not more than four inches of water is between belly and bottom. They have been taken in branches so narrow that they had barely room to

In flahing in such places it is necessary, of course, that the angler should be cautious. He must walk with a foot of velvet, have a long rod and approach the bank gently. He must not upon any account be seen.

When the strike is made the book must When the strike is made the hook must be reefed in violently in order to pierce the bony tissue; and to make assurance doubly sure the lack should be snatched from the water. There is not much chance for play

in a rivulet a yard wide and a foot deep wish stones and mosses in it.

Sometimes, ht sever, in a pool of the main creek, a pool which may be thirty varis across and thirty feet deep, roofed over with intermingling limbs of giant pines, with only gleams of sunshine here and there upon its surface, a four-pound juck may be hooked from a depth of ten feet, and then the angier will have cause to thank the maker of strong tackle. If the rod be light or the silk under weight there will be a smash, sure will be a smash, sure

ORTEN ROWEN'S TROUT. A Big Fellow Caught by a Lad in Remark.

ARCADE, N. Y., June 7 .- A-five-and-a-half cound trout was caught in Cattaraugus Creek, near Buchannan's mill, a few days It had long been known that the big ago. It had long been known that the big fellow was there, but it had defied the skill of the most expert anglers. Orten Rowen went fishing for sucker

that day. He is 12 years old and had never gone fishing even for suckers before. His tackle consisted of a crooked stick sicked up in the road and a line almost as olg and as white as a chalk line, tied to the ring in a catfish book which was batted with an angle worm run straight upon the he hook was tied to the line a spike five

the hook was tied to the line a spike five inches long, as a sinker.

Orten Rowen had landed half a dozen suckers without having relatited his hook, when he got the bite that almost pulled him into the water. As soon as he regained his balance he gave the pole the regulation sucker-fishing yank, and as nothing gave way, the fish had to follow the procession out of the water.

It wasn't the boss sucker of the creek, such boy at first supposed, but the old

It wasn't the boss sucker of the creek, as the boy at first supposed, but the old mossback of a treut that had so long turned up its nose at the choicest morsels that the best of anglers had daily offered it in the most approved styles.

To say that the anglers were disgusted be outling it mildly, but the success of the

ts putting it mildly, but the success of the boy in landing the trout has not yet caused them to discard the regulation tackle for trout fishing for the kind he used.

onflicting Provisions in Pennsylvania New York and New Jersey. The inconsistencies of the game laws of various States are curiously illustrated

WOODCOCK LAWS.

by the case of the woodcock in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. New York forbids the killing of woodcock in July, Pennsylvania and New Jersey declare that woodcock are legal game in July. New York protects woodock until September, while Pennsylvania

and New Jersey make it illegal to kill them in that month. Then New Jersey informs the hunter hat on and after Oct. I he may again bag woodcock, while Pennsylvania declares hat a gun raised against a woodcock between Aug. I and Oct. 15 is a violation

New York and Pennsylvania agree that the proper time to close the season for woodcock is Dec. 10, while New Jersey As a matter of fact, the last woodcock has long before Dec. 1, even, departed from the North for the Louisiana lowlands, where the law doesn't bother at all about

The New York law is based on the theory that in July the woodcock is not more than two-thirds its proper size; that it a mere fledgilng and needs protection maker, who affirms that the best wood-cock shooting is afforded by the birds in July, for after that mouth moulting hegins. The worst stage of this process, the New Jersey theory says, prevails in September, the mouth in which New York

Pennsylvania's theory is in accord with New Jersey's as to the moulting and conse-quently unit season for woodcock, but while New Jersey insists that that season s over on Oct. 1, Pennsylvania declares hat no woodcock has recovered sufficiently that no woodcock has recovered sufficiently from its September moulting to become fit for game until the middle of October.

What makes this incongruity in the Game laws the more striking is the fact that the great woodcock region chiefly affected by them is a contiguous stretch of country. For instance, a favored part of it begins in Orange county, N. Y. and extends over the border into Sussex county, N. J.

In the woodcock's natural range hosts of the birds are constantly flying without regard to State or county lines, and in July the sportsman who lives on the New York side of the border must submit to seeing his New Jersey brother daily bagging

game which has flown across to Jersey from New York, which his own State prevents him from hunting. The Pennsylvania extension of that fa-mous woodcock region is divided from New fork and New Jersey only by the Delaware

New Jersey and Pennsylvania prohibit the taking of woodcock beyond their bor-ders, but the New York law virtually says to the hunter that if he can prove that his

Lands region in Orange and Sussex coun-ties, the outlying regions and the Delaware Valloy lowlands, on both the New Jersey and the Pennsylvania side of the river. re to the effect that the spring nesting was little interfered with by the cold and wet weather that prevailed in April and early May and that a more than usually success

EDUCATED BASS. One Reason Why They Say Lakes Are

Fished Out. Of the ways of bass, like the making of locks, there is no end, and the longer a man wields the rod the more profoundly and directly this truth comes home to him should be the same in character as the green bass, but green or black bass differ greatly among themselves and from no

apparent cause. For instance, in northwestern Wisconsin there are hundreds of lakes populous with big-mouthed bass, but it is rare to find a last visitors are not many, as there is not ake in which it is at all profitable to cast either live balt or artificial lure. In order o take bass it is necessary either to stillfish or to troll

These bass are physically identical with all other green bass in the West. Again here are lakes in that region in which it will not pay to still-fish, which narrows the method of capture to trolling, and than | the land into a solid farm, a covey of chicktrolling day in and day out there is nothing | ens will be found year after year, not getmore monotonous, dispiriting and valueless. boat that is pulled by another man with spite of the mass of gues against it. anywhere from thirty to a hundred feet of line out and at its end a metal spoon whirling. There is a strike, the boat keeps on, and between the muscular guide and great drifts. Wherever there are drifts white lips. It thus will not take ordinary

hort order. Buss which will not strike at a cast bait are not confined to northwesters Wis-conein. There are many lakes in southern Minnesota in which they disclose a similar

Lake Winnebago, in eastern Wisconsin, is another. This is a remarkably beautiful body of water thirty miles long by many miles wide and it holds fish in quantities, but they will take only the trolled lure. Ten miles away, north, south, or west, are lakes in which the base will strike at the cost with feestly and the cost with feestly in the cost will feestly and the cost with feestly in the cost will strike

the cast with freedem. are met while occasionally in lakes scat-tered through the Eastern States, but are not so common as in the West. For this cranky behavior there is no explanation that is any great

cranky behavior there is no explanation that is any good.

In some lakes the base can be persuaded only with difficulty to strike at anything save a special form of natural batt. One tribe will manifest a fondness for minnows and another for frogs, though that is the only difference between them.

In the lakes of the Minocqua chain in the northwest. Tomahawk Lake and the centiguous waters, minnows or chube are favorite balt and killing at almost all seasons when base are biting at all: in the Mason chain and other chains having immediate connection with the north or south fork of the Flambeau the base like frogs to the exclusion of everything else. fregs to the exclusion of everything else, and the man who has fregs in his bucket will have the edge on the man who has only

will have the edge on the man who has only minnows.

It is noticed that base in lakes on which well patronized summer hotels stand become educated rapidly. In winter they forget a good deal of that which they have learned in the summer, but soon pick it up again.

These base become wise to meet lures before a season ends and will not strike at anything that has a line attached to it. If worked on bacon—which is a favorite summer hotel bait, since it may be obtained from the kitchen with little trouble—they summer hotel bait, since it may be obtained from the kitchen with little trouble—they grow to fear bacon as much as they fear a muskallonge and will have none of it.

This is true, too, of minnows and frogs, crayfish and cut-bait, as well as naked spoons and such things. These educated bass reach an astonishing stage of wisdom in September and pass the most seductive lurge with unconcern.

res with unconcern.
This gives rise to reports that that par-sular water is fished out, which hurts e hotel man's business. It would take 100 men, working steadily, a long time to fish out a lake a mile wide by three miles

QUAIL IN THE NORTHWEST. Ability of the Birds to Withstand Severe Winters Demonstrated.

Reports from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota show that the quail in the southern parts of those States wintered well; in the northern parts there are no quail win

The hardiness of the birds has proved surprise, as in western Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota the snowfall was the heaviest in years. In January it was the belief that the quall would be almost ex-In that month came the kind of snow

hat is the most deadly to ground-bird life soft and continuous until a depth of nearly a foot on the level was reached, then slight rise in temperature followed by drizzling rain, which wet the snow thorughly, then a fall and a hard freeze, converting the snow surface into solid ofing over the particles beneath.

When a storm of this kind comes oirds take shelter under bushes, but the snow finds them and covers them. When unnel their way to the upper air and the quall is often not strong enough to make way through the frozen crust with its beak. An imprisoned flock takes turns in han mering at the crust, but even if they gain eir liberty, coming out one by one through ole just large enough to permit of egress. they find their feeding places almost im-penetrably covered and have a strong hance of starvation.

Now and then a kind-hearted farmer brows out wheat or chicken feed near his die depends entirely upon the length e the frozen crust lasts. Quail are lingly daring and ingenious in find-

country to die or multiply, as they saw fit.

No effort was made to take care of them,
but a law was passed forbidding the shooting of quall under heavy penalty for five

At the expiration of that period they had increased marvellously. Then the farmer element in the Legislature extended the period by three years more, which has two years to run.

If the quail are not exterminated by some savage winter there will be rare sport in Wisconsin in 1904, unless the grangers again intervene. The farmer wants the quail let alone, because in his opinion it is

from the New York State line he may bring them into this State.

Reports from Chester, Warwick, Pine Island and other woodcock contres in Orange county, from the Wallkill Drowned in the Chester of Potato bugs, but one middling, well-organized ben will est as many bugs as a bevy Fish You Can Go Gonning For or Else ized hen will eat as many bugs as a bevy of qualis, and a turkey will eat more.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS DO WELL. Thriving in Spite of Natural Foes and

(lvfilzation's Advance. Travellers on the highways of the West do not hear now the morning boot of the prairie chicken. The bird makes it, it is said, by inflating the sacks upon each side of its neck and violently expelling the air. All the hone are posting and the cocks are

leading the lives of bachelors, paying little

attention to their hard-working wives. The prairie chicken has a wider range north and south than any other of our gallinaceous birds. It runs much further north than the brown quail, going up to and beyond the Canadian line in places, and it goes as far south as the Gulf line of southwestern Texas. Refugio county in that State, which is very far south indeed, furnishes fine chicken shooting each August and September to those who know of it.

a milway in the county. The chicken is also the hardiest of our game birds, and resists longer man's encroachments than any other. Its ability in this respect is not short of wonderful. Now and then in the Middle West, in communities which have been settled for much more than a hundred years and have turned

ting any bigger nor any smaller, just hold-It consists merely in sitting humped in a ing its own with wonderful persistency in The heavy snows of last winter had no effect in decreasing the crop. The country which the chicken affects is a country of

punntities. No temperature seems to be too low for it, and it is as happy when the hermometer marks 40 below as when it

thermometer marks 40 below as when it is in the 60s.

The bird does not adapt itself to man so well as the quail. It wants more room and instinctively prefers the prairie to the cultivated field, though in Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas and such States it is now living in fields from year's end to year's end. The great wheat fields of the Dakotas, in fact, are only prairies after all, and such areas are put into corn in the other States that the chicken finds ample space.

all, and such areas are put into corn in the other States that the chicken finds ample espace.

In nesting even in an open country it will often choose a corn field, or the edge of one, selecting some place which, because of a gully or growth of underbrush, is not entitivated. Here, surrounded by the increasing stalks of corn, it broods and reare its young, apparently feeling itself safer, from the fact that men have broken up the ground and will not harm it until the crop is gathered.

The nest, so far as secrecy is concerned, is placed with skill, being built of twigs and grasses flat on the ground and matching exactly with its surroundings. It is rans to discover one except by the accident of flushing the mother bird from it.

A little more than a month bence the chicks will be out of the shell. They come rapidly once they start and the entire brood will be upon its legs within twenty-four hours after the first shell is cracked.

These little ones display a marveilous capacity to take care of themselves from the moment they appear, and they grow fast. They give the mother some trouble for a day or two, but after that are pretty nearly able to fend for themselves.

The outlook for prairie chickens was at one time a had one, but now, owing to rigidly enforced protective laws, they are more than holding their own. In many parts of Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Illinois and Indiana shooting was better last season than for some years. It is a bird which will increase rapidly in spite of all natural enemies and needs no care at all.

BOBBING FOR CATFISH. Not Setentific Fishing, but There's Poetry

in It. Besides Lots of Pun. CHESTER, N. Y., June 7 .- "Yes," said the ural philosopher, "I have known many an artistic and scientific brother of the angle urn up his nose at the pleboian sport of

bobbing for catfish, but I have always noticed that he was the man who are most of the bobbed-for catfish at breakfast next morning. "Yes, yes. It is true that there isn't much science required in catfish bobbing, but there is a heap of fun in it, all the same.

And romance, too. And poetry. "For instance. A lake, high among the hills, smooth, calm and mirroring the stars Or, if you care more for fish than for the romance and poetry, cut out 'mirror-ing the stars,' and put in 'showing dark but not gloomy beneath soft but star-

he romance and poetry of it, either, come o think of it. "Forests almost the same as when the Indian crept beneath their shadows, and launched his cance upon the fur water they border, and perhaps bobbed for catfish. An all-pervading solitude—no ob-truding sound save your own voice or your companion's, unless, perhaps, the bittern's sharp cry where the shore is reedy, or the crazy shrick of a loon affoat in the dark-

becuring clouds.' And that won't spoil

"The soft plash of your oars as you row to your fishing ground. A breeze from the hills fragrant with the wholesome offer-

ngs of the woods.

No, indeed! There isn't much in the way of science when you come to bobbing for catfish, but there isn't any other kind. of fishing that puts you down among such postical and romantic surroundings. Un-less it's bobbing for eels. Bobbing for eels would be just as postic and romantic as bobbing for catfish, if you only wouldn't entch any eels. That's what spoils bobbing as beening for catching the poetry and romance out of it there's a heap of tun bobbing
for eathsh. A bundle of wiggling worms
held intact by many threads tied to the
end of any old four-foot stick, make up the

held intact by many threads tied to the end of any old four-foot stick, make up the catfish bobber's outfit.

"When he gets to his fishing place he merely lowers the worm-tipped stick alongide his boat perpendicularly, half its length in the water—for bobbing is done in shallow water—and in less than a minute he will be enjoying himself.

"No hook can bear a morsel to the catfish so tempting as the lob. A score of

ing food under stich circumstances.

Some bevies come up to the farmyards and associate annoably with the chickens, sometimes even going into the henhouse to roost. The huge firahmas and Cochins regard the invasion with dislike, but cannot catch the nimble little marauders who get much more than their share of the food until their small crops are filled.

Other bevies stay along the edges of streams. Here the enow upon one or the other bank is apt to be lighter and to drift and leave the ground bare, and it must be singularly barren ground from which a snow-harassed quall cannot manage to extract some nutriment.

Others feed upon the still-clinging seeds of weeds which project above the crust and others try their already sore bills along the crevices of old logs and trees, looking for worms which have gone as far in from the cold as they can get.

The State of Wisconsin has been at much trouble and expense as to its quall. Some thousands of pairs were imported from Oklahoma, a territory which does not now permit the exportation of quali, and they were turned loose in a cold and strange country to die or muitiply, as they saw it.

No effort was made to take care of them, but a law was passed forbidding the shooting of quali under heavy penalty for five just for the poetry and romance of it, and unless he will be satisfied with store mack-erel for breakfast, he had better save his bob for a night when the moon does not

stine "A dark night, and a muggy one or with ome rain, is a sure one for bobbing when some rain, is a sure one for bobbing when you want fish. But not if it thunders. Catfish won't take the bob when it thunders. "Neither will cels. So a night when it when it "Neither will cels. So a night when it thunders is the best time to go bobbing

Catch While You Sleep.

In many rivers of the South and West the buffalo is a frequent fish, and taking it forms a steady spring sport. It loves the sun, and when the ice is out it comes to the surface and basks in the shallows, affording an excellent target for small rifle or spear.

Unlike most of the river fishes, it is apt to appear in schools, and on certain flats herds in thousands, the round backs showing humpily above the water for ACTOR

When absorbing sunheat the buffalo though a heavy, powerful fish, is lazy and distinctined to get out of the way of anyhing smaller than a steamboat. It is therefore easy to approach and may be On a buffalo flat the number of pounds

that may be brought to boat is limited only by the fisherman's conscience or strength. It is gigged or speared just as other feh are speared, and is sometimes covenon that it offers little true sport. Its meat, of which there is a great quantity, is white and firm and, though bony, of good flavor. It is excellent fried in commeal, baked or stewed, with a little garlie in the stew, and on the lower Misstesippi is as much a staple as catfish. Taking it with book and line is a dis-

tinct science. The fish runs from three pounds in weight up to forty pounds, and its larger growth is shaped not unlike the porpoise, with close set scales instead of rough skin as a covering. It belongs to the great sucker family.

and, no matter what its weight, the mouth

is small, round and tender, with prominent

in its food by section.

It is caught generally with a handline, stationary and having three hooks at intervals above the heavy singer at the end. No man has sufficient patience to fish for the huffalo with a rou, for, even when it has approached a buit and begun work on it, from fifteen minutes to half an hour passes before it takes the morsel in.

Fishermen take it with a bait which they make of flour or meal and cotton lint. Of the meal a thick paste or dough is made, and this is worked into the cotton to give it tenacity.

and this is worked into the cotton to give it tenacity.

When it is tough a round gob of it as big as a man's thumb is worked and pressed upon the hook, concealing the barb. The buffalo is fond of this provender, but the bait will be more effective if bits of shrimp are worked into the cotton to give it a higher flavor.

The buffalo, weighing possibly twenty pounds, approaches this iure, sets its ridiculously small mouth against it, and proceeds to take it in gradually. Once the hait is in its mouth if hooks itself inevitably, for the cotton and meal are as hard to get out as to get in. It shows its presence by tugging violently at the line, and the fisher hauls it in hand over hand.

Once it is hooked it fights for all it is worth, and if it could be taken upon a light line and rod would furnish a fight hard enough to satisfy the most exacting; but it stands no chance against a line as thick as a bedcord, and the big ourved steel of the line hard over hond. which river books are made.

The beauty of buffalo fishing is that the

The heauty of buffalo fishing is that the man is subjected to no stress at all. He casts his line, ties it to an upright switch and then takes his case.

He may smoke, or read, or do both, or go to sleep if he chooses. It is his certainty that the fish will not get away. One is enough for a morning take, as it is as much as he will care to lug homeward.

CHICAGO LEARNS TO EAT FISH. One Good Result of the Shortage in the Meat Supply.

The strike of the teamsters who drove for the great packers in Chicago and the and pork taught the people of that city the value of the Lake fisheries. Thousands of families that formerly did not taste fish once a month turned to the Lake supply and found it cheaper as well as better for

The public has little idea of the enormous quantities of fish taken from the great Lakes, though its value is expressed in millions and its weight in thousands of tons. If no beef, mutton or pork were taken to the Lake cities for a year, the inhabitants would not suffer extremely, provided an effort was made to supply the market with fish

The standard Lake fish are perch, herring bass, lake trout, sturgeon and whitefish Michigan is well supplied with all of these except the whitefish. There are plenty of whitefish in it, but they are not of best quality. The well-flavored ones all come from Lake Superior, which is colder, and they are taken at depths which run some-

they are taken at depths which run some-times to sixty feet.

In taking the smaller fish, perch, herring, and the like, both the dipnet and the gill net are used as well as the seine spread and drawn by boats. During the teamsters' strike these little fellows were brought into Chicago in tons and found a ready market. They cost less than an equal weight of beef and answer every purpose of nutrition. of nutrition.

The wharves and pier heads of Chicago

are lined in these days with men using ha lines and dip nets, and as fast as the fish of taken they are hurried to the store or else hucksters cry them through the streets. It is an easy and pleasant way to make a living for eight months in the year. The take fisherman is able to earn \$10 in a little while if he has a decent net and the remainder of the time may drink beer, smoke more than quadrupled during the strike, and in many instances the fishermen were

at work an hight supplying the demand.

The most fatal of the devices employed is, of course, the gill net, which is set for some hundreds of feet and into which the fish run, hang themselves and drown.

Farther up the lake there are many steam craft at work using seines, which are hauled in with winches. The takes of lake bass

sometimes enormous.

As it is an ill wind which blows nobody good, the fishing fleet is now exceedingly prosperous, while hotelkeepers and rescurant men have been pinched in profits strikers themselves are work, out of money and out of temper.

Physicians say that if the strike teaches
Chicago people to eat more fish and less
strong meats in the summer it will have
been a good thing for been a good thing for the people whom it was not designed to benefit.

LOG DRIVER'S RECKLESS FEAT. Rode on a Pine Log Through the Hulling Machine Rapids.

INDIAN POND, Me., June 3 .- One of the jost dare-devil exploits ever known in the ogging regions of Maine was witnessed on the Kennebec a few miles below here this week, when Joseph Roderick, a French-Canadian driver, rode a pine log through

the Hulling Machine. The Hulling Machine is a narrow passage between jagged ledges in the river where the water fairly bolls. Scarcely a log passes through this gorge without losing every shred of its bark, and that is why the place is called the Hulling Machine. No boat has ever been run through there. The other day when the logs were running down Joe Roderick saw a big pine bobbing up and down in the foamy water and headed straight for the raging passage. He but the end off a new plug of tobacco, tightened his belt, grabbed his setting pole tightly and said:

"Boys see me vide that log down through."

"Boys, see me ride that log down through the Machine." the Machine. Then he leaped upon the pine as it raced past. In an instant the log had passed the jam and was in the seething water at the upper entrance to the Hulling Machine. The drivers never expected to see him come out alive. If the log swung around he align to the current it would be aligned. broadside to the current it would be aligup with Joe, even before he reached the race-way, and once it half awing, then half up-ended. A cry of horror went up, and just nded. A cry of horror went up, and just hen the boss of the crew came running lown the bank. "Who's that on that log?" he demanded

n rage, for the drive bosses tolerate o such foolbardiness as Roderick had no such focinardiness see Auderick had indulged in. Enough men are drowned every year on the drives, and no help for it, and a lot of fault is found with the bosses for sending their good men on dangerous errands, so that it angers the bosses to catch a man tempting fate in idle bravado.

"It's Joe Hoderick," one of the men replied

plied.

Every eye was strained to follow the flying log and its reckless rider, both hidden from view most of the time by the clouds of sprny that tossed above the rocks along the gorge. When the men could see Hoderick he was jumping about with the could see Hoderick he was jumping about the could be could be compared by the could be com on the log as nimble as a squirrel, bal-aticing himself with his pole like a circus performer on a slack wire. The log entered the wild torrent head n, and went down the foaming line like n arrow from the bow of n giant Once derick was seen to totter, as though he had lost his balance, and he seemed about to jump from the log, but he recovered. Again his foot stipped and he went down on one knee, but was up like a flash. Then the log reached the bend in the gorge and

passed out of eight. The crew rushed along shore, expecting to see the big pine so floating into smooth water below without its rider. When they water below without its rider. When they got to the slack water below, the daring driver met them, safe and sound. They berated him roundly, telling him, individually and collectively, that the only reason he had econed drowning was that he was born to be hanged.

The boss said: "Say, young feller, your mother in Canada or the hangman wants."

you more'n I do, so you pack up and sneak And so the only man who ever went through the Huiling Machine alive got a discharge instead of applause.

balt in the ordinary manner, as it draws CHRONIC DYSPEPTIOS WANTED.

We want fifty thousand chronic dys-

casional attack of indigestion, flatulency, gastritis and sour stomach, but those who have suffered from the disease for years Those whose nerves have become un-strung, heart affected, liver disordered and whose bodily strength is gone. Those who cannot enjoy a meal without distress and especially those who have been relieved from time to time by so dyspepsia cures compounded of person, oda, nux, bismuth and strong drugs, and who find themselves uncured to and suffering from the effects of such

drugs and the disease itself.

These are the people we are after and the ones to whom we intend, by free treatment, to prove the value of the new

In the first place, MI-o-NA is unlike any other preparation because it is purely vegetable, while all others are composed of drugs or animal products. Secondly, Mt-o-NA acts directly on the digestive organs themselves and cures the disease permanently, while other preparations are given to cure the symptoms of the disease, and only afford tem-porary relief, as all chronic dyspeption

Third, MI-O-NA does not act on the food at all, while drugs decompose the food and take away its nourishing qual-

ities.
MI-0-NA is the active principle of the Taro plant, found in Hawan, and its use daily as a vegetable, has made the natives of that country the most perfect physically of any nation on the globe.
MI-O-NA heals the diseased stomach and bowels, renews the gastrie juices, causes them to flow in their natural abundance and thus creates perfect di-

This once accomplished, the rerves, brain, heart and body receive all the nourishment required to keep them in perfect condition and the result is health strength and vigor.

Chronic dyspeptics will be presented with a two days' treatment free by calling at our store. MI-O-NA is sold by

HEGEMAN & CO., 196 Broadway.

J. MILHAU'S SON, 183 Broadway.

WILLIAM WILSON, 152 Broadway, Wall and
Broadway, Forty second and Broadway.

WILLIAM B. RINER & SON CO., 373 Sixth Ave.

A. L. GOLDWAFEH, 2671 Third Ave., 258 William . 764 to 270 Fulton St., 450 Ful-

KINGFISH IN SOUTH JERSEY. Game sea Fighter of Delicate Flave Biting Again.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., June 7 .- The kings fish, hake or barb, has again begun to bite in the waters of south Jersey. In point of gameness these fish are equal to any others n the Altlantic coast waters. A fight with a two-pounder is exciting enough to satisfy

any angler.
As a food fish they rank high. are eaten under their own name and are also extensively used as a substitute for

crab meat, in making deviled crabs.

The tackle required for catching them is an ordinary bair rod, ten or twelve feet long and ten ounces in weight. Any of the easy running recis will answer. The line should be of linen thread and the sinker than the content of the content o the should be of lines thread and the single-should not weigh more than four or five-ounces. A landing net is not necessary. The kingfish has a small meuth, resom-oling very much the mouth of a fresh water, maker. Therefore a small hook must be

used.

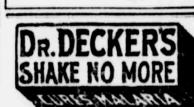
The kingfish will bite almost as voracleusly at clambait as at shrimp or soft shell crab. All baits are one to it so long as they are fresh. The best of the kingfishing comes with the early days of July.

TO FEBRUARIE

The mother of six children, at woman thirty-five years of age, states that she began taking. Ripans Tabules three years ago, and that they cured her of dyspepsia and headache. She declares that she feels better and stronger than she did ten years ago; and she considers it her duty to recommend the use of Ripaus Tabules.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for em-ordinary occasion. The family bottle.

60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



MALARIAL NEW YORK.

The subway is responsible for the prevalence of malaria at this time. Stagnan pools of water lie unmolessed in the excavations, poisoning the atmosphe safeguard and cure take Dr. Dicker's Shake No More two or three times a day Fifty cents, at all druggists.

SPORTS MEN'S GOODS



BOATS, TENTS, AWNINGS. DORIES. When you

rate rate rate rate AWNINGS. Att tibes



that many persons first beright kind of awnings right

A Chinese Ho throughout is pie enough to enable the other hand, ma to aid the words every case the sin not distinctive! has three ditties s ney that they see truly suggest the The twiddle bits 'e with me. Popping around wh Oh, those twiddle bit With 'is dear little t It isn't necess hear the tun be only one. funny in the verse

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BRISTLERS EL

diversion was the Knick Nancy Brown

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mpany the white

seaside boarding musical instrume Martha spanked the the drum. Mother in a soulful n Tom Seabrooke this number by base drum. Perh of the show does t in Mr. Seabrooke's There is somethi not only makes t a friendly feeling in having no ext chorus, it is only drollery that car probably will, be weeks. Good as The third cockn

sings is about a g her ambitions is t and say 'there's born." Among The & la Girl." Ritchie makes it amusing as the her frocks in Brixt A la Jay's," and Folies-Bergère." roariously funny does "the thing is Hotel Cec." T accent and Amer Ritchie puts into

because usually i

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higgest success in

mimic, not so sur

Applause must

Cissie Loftus or likely that is due she has the advan skill as a dancer. tions she dances amusing effect th whose fame does Her shy manner impertinent. The differentiated as Minnie Ashley is n after Rhoda and machine-like mot when shown by Templeton's step the clever woman tions and therefore from her feet by spicuous, or her fa of interest—anyth feet that are sma when Bonnie Ma Aimee Angeles on hess of Anna He compared to a tri out as positively Barrymore is to is preparing an in of the second act Horse Marines" v her heart is break The song that the song the s that every one call the point that late she told those bloom of this was so cated taken up by the i cases, however, t but better than were written by

were written by and the known, and person out for e they are all in to others have as must and the one built u and the one built u and the one built u witty ones. The amusing, but never the chaperons of the chaperons one eise do lines seems obvious ists cannot be comake parts fitted ese. Who ever Irwin's place, or comake parts fitted ese. Who ever Irwin's place, or comake parts fitted ese. Who ever Irwin's place, or comake parts fitted ese.

ons was at first it the first-named co enough to suit it weeps when the pi imental ballad, it Hoyt days, but he doing it to make is uniter.

What might be role is played by Follis was in the joined "The Chap-taught her as he